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Price (including Postage to any
part of the world) 1/6
per annum.

No. 16978

號一十月十年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1917.

已丁亥歲年六國民華中

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daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
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and at all Police Stations.
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£23,970,367.
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—Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
—Fire Funds £3,837,047
—Life & Annuity Funds £17,547,580
—Sinking Fund Account £23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity £1,141,593
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £78,940
£25,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

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TIME TABLE.

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

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7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.50 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

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arrangement has been made in Bank
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General Manager.

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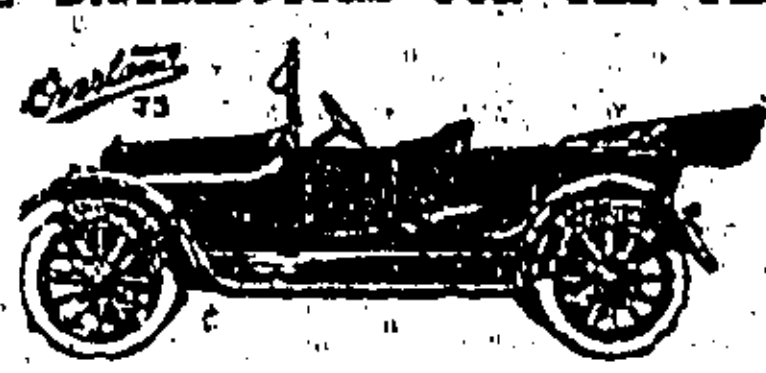
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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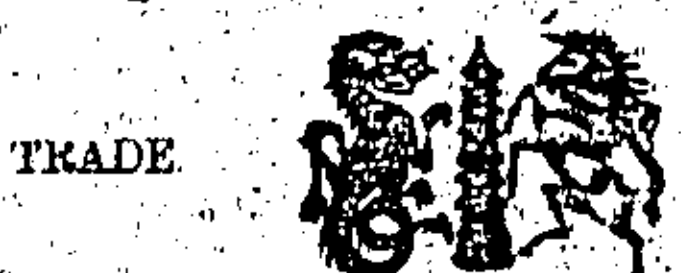
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P. O. PRINTER.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS IN GERMAN NAVY.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENT BY
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.

A sensational statement was made
in the Reichstag by Admiral von
Capelle, disclosing a plan to intro-
duce Russian revolutionary ideas in
the German Navy.

Admiral von Capelle asserted that
the Independent Socialist members
of the Reichstag, in the course of a
conference which actually took place
in the Reichstag building, approved
of a scheme by which representatives
should be selected aboard all ships,
who would persuade the men to
disobey orders and thus paralyse the
Fleet and force the conclusion of
peace. The Admiral concluded: "I
am not able to make a statement on
the subsequent events in the
Navy, but the few persons who for-
got their duty and honour have
suffered the deserved penalty."

LATER.

Admiral von Capelle's disclosures
created the greatest excitement in
the Reichstag.

Reports of the debate are discon-
nected, and naturally heavily cen-
sored, but there is sufficient to show
that the affair is very serious.

Admiral von Capelle specifically
named three Independent Socialists,
Herren Dittman, Hesse and Vogt-
herr, as having had a conference with
sailors and marines in the Reichstag
building, and they supported the
revolutionary proposals put to them.

MUTINY ON FOUR GERMAN BATTLESHIPS.

A CAPTAIN THROWN OVER-
BOARD AND DROWNED.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.

According to information which
has reached here, the mutiny to
which Admiral von Capelle referred
in a veiled manner, arose among
the crews of four German battle-
ships one of which was the Dred-
nought *Westfalen*.

The mutinous sailors, threw the
captain of the *Westfalen* into the
sea and his body was not recovered
for eight days. They then left their
ships and went ashore. The mutineers
were ordered to attack them but
refused. The Oldenburg regiment
was called out and surrounded the
mutineers who surrendered.

In addition to the mutinous crews
of four battleships, the crew of the
Nürnberg, which was at sea, revol-
ted, seized the officers and proceeded
in the direction of Norway for the
purpose of getting interned. En
route the *Nürnberg* encountered a
torpedo-boat flotilla, which signalled
and the *Nürnberg* did not reply.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

FURIOUS FIGHTING.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

An Italian official message states:
We repulsed repeated enemy attacks
on Monday, attempting to gain ground
at Castagnavizza, on the Carso front.
Furious fighting ensued and all our
positions were maintained.

We drove back, with heavy losses,
enemy attacks, yesterday evening,
between Vipacco and Castagnavizza.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

BOULSAUX, Oct. 10.

The four days' conference of the
Socialist Party, which concluded on
Monday, has adopted a motion in
favor of continuing the conduct of the
war and urging the Government
to continue the war.

THE PEACE GERMAN IS FIGHTING FOR.

ANOTHER STATEMENT BY THE
CHANCELLOR.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.

Dr. Michaelis, speaking in the
Reichstag, declared that Germany
was striving to attain a peace per-
mitting her the widest economic and
cultural development. "So long as
our enemies demand that we shall
yield up a single piece of German
soil or attempt to drive a wedge
between the Kaiser and the people,
we shall refuse peace."

The Chancellor then broadly stated
the peace which Germany was fight-
ing for, namely—for free develop-
ment on the continent and overseas.
She must strive to prevent an
economic offensive succeeding the
present armed offensive against her.
She must have markets abroad,
therefore her ships must be allowed
freely to enter the world's ports.
If their enemies refuse such a peace,
German cannon and submarines must
continue their work.

LATER.

Dr. Michaelis' speech was a reply
to an interpellation by the Inde-
pendent Socialist, Herr Dittman, who
complained of the pan-German propa-
ganda in the army.

Dr. Michaelis denied that the propa-
ganda was pan-German and pro-
ceeded to indicate that it was to
explain to the soldiers what they
were fighting for. He declared that
those who knew the conditions at
the front would agree that propa-
ganda was urgently necessary both
morally and mentally.

GERMANY AND ALSACE- LORRAINE.

FOREIGN SECRETARY DECLARES
GERMANY WILL NEVER
MAKE CONCESSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Dr.
Kuehnemann, the Imperial Foreign
Secretary, declared that there was
only one answer to the question:
Can Germany, in any form, make
concessions regarding Alsace and
Lorraine? He said that the answer
is: "No, never, so long as a single
German can hold a gun. The
integrity of the territory has been
handed down to us as a glorious
inheritance by our forefathers, and
can never be the object of negotiations
on concession."

Dr. Kuehnemann concluded by as-
serting that as far as he could read
the world situation, the only im-
peditment to peace was France's claim
to Alsace and Lorraine. The other
questions could be settled by nego-
tiation and without further blood-
shed.

He was strongly of the opinion
that public speeches did not help
towards peace, because these had to
be simple and could not contain all
the aspects of the intricate questions.
The latter portion of Dr. Kuehnemann's
speech was a plea, by
implication, for immediate peace
negotiations, but on the condition
of no dismemberment of Alsace and
Lorraine.

THE PEACE AMERICA WANTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

President Wilson, addressing the new
League of Nations, said the talk
of premature peace was indicative of
the narrowness of the American
policy. He said that the American
policy was to continue the war
until the peace was based on
justice and the rights of all
nations.



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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

SATURDAY,

the 13th October, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Des Vaux Street,
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising:—
Lady's Silk Sweaters, Silk Stockings,
Silk Opera Coats, A variety of Dress
Materials including a few pieces of
Prints, Holland, White Linen, Drill,
Flannel, Flannellette, &c., &c., Counter-
panes, White Blankets, Handkerchiefs,
Towels, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, White
Lace Curtains, &c.,

Suit Cases, Gent's Boots and Shoes,
&c., &c.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1917. 2182

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

WEDNESDAY,

the 17th October, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Des Vaux Street,
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, PICTURES,
&c., &c.,

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Fur-
niture, comprising Double and Single
Beds, mounted Bedsteads and Twin
Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,
Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner
Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath
Room, Utensils, Roll-top Decks and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated
Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Barograph,
Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Black-
wood Furniture, including Large 6-Fold
Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured
Panels, Blackwood Washstand, Side
Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c.,
Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe,
Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single
and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc.,
Also

One Large Hall Clock.
PIANO by Collard & Collard,
Shiedmayer & Soehne,
Stuttgart.

J. B. Crane & Co.,
Liverpool.
One Pair Old Pokinoo Brass Lions.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1917. 2185

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The Chinese Mail

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No. 4 "RASILEA" Lighthouse Road.
4 Roomed House with Servants
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Messrs. LOWE,
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 23, 1917. 2007

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IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very
desirable SHOPS situated in Ice
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel.
For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
46 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 23, 1917. 2003

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Morison Terrace and
Wong-mei-chong Road.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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cure the worst Cough

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complete commercial guide to London and
its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

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arranged under the Ports to which they sail
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HONGKONG.
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LESSONS IN CHINESE.
MR. LI SUN YAN, a Chinese gentleman, visited in
the United States, and has been a teacher in the Chinese
Schools and Merchants in that Country for many years.
He has a good method of teaching Europeans to
speak the Chinese language, and is prepared to
teach a few native pupils as a Chinese teacher.
He also has a knowledge of the Chinese language and
writing, and is prepared to teach the Chinese language
to Europeans. He is also prepared to teach the Chinese
language to Europeans. He is also prepared to teach the
Chinese language to Europeans.

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Genital System.

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"JAPAN MUST CONTROL EASTERN SEAS—DEPENDS ON MILITARISM."

Mr. S. S. McClure, the well-known
American writer and publisher, who was
recently visiting China and Japan, writes
in the "New York Evening Mail" of
Japan's Problems as follows:—

There is something sardonically humor-
ous in the contrast between the com-
pulsory opening up of Japan by warships
of the United States and Europe within
the decade 1850-1860 and the present
attitude of the world toward Japan.

A little more than half a century ago
the great naval powers of the world, with
the roaring of guns, compelled Japan to
enter the family of nations.

From that day to this the international
relations of Japan have dominated the
industrial political life of Japan. The
problem of the Far East is the problem of
Japan.

Sixty years ago Japan had about half
the present population. For nearly three
centuries it was practically an isolated
and self-sustaining unit. The Japanese
produced all the food they needed. They
made their clothes from their own cotton
and silk. They built their homes from
their own forests. I have examined books
and engravings printed as early as the
ninth century. The artistic products of
past centuries indicate a highly developed
people. All Japan asked from the world
was to be let alone.

Today all that the world asks from
Japan is to be let alone.

THE FIRST CONTINUOUS.

The first struggle between Japan and
other nations was in regard to treaties
signed between 1854 and 1860 by which
Japan could establish a tariff on imports
at only five per cent. and by which for-
eigners had their own courts and other
privileges. To modernize these treaties
and to introduce civilization were the
chief aims of Japan for many years.

But the opening up for Japan and the
developments of mercantile fleets and
navies and world-embracing trade and
rivalries, together with the railroad and
the steam engine and other tools of
civilization, brought new and serious prob-
lems to Japan.

The problems of the other nations,
national security, markets and com-
merce and territorial expansion, became
also Japan's problems and in a very basic
and vital manner.

The growth of population compelled the
abandonment of cotton raising, for all the
land was needed for food crops. Japan
must import her cotton. This cotton
must be paid for, but with the exception
of silk, Japan had almost no raw material
to export, therefore Japan must manu-
facture. But manufacturing requires
machinery and transportation, which in
turn requires iron and steel, but Japan
has almost no iron-ore; therefore she
must import and pay for iron-ore, iron
and steel.

In other words, while grievously lack-
ing in fundamental raw materials, Japan
must build up the machinery of modern
civilization and support a constantly
increasing population.

DISTANT FROM MARKETS.

Let us take half the people of the
United States and Mexico, place them in
three-fourths of California, in which only
one-sixth of the land can be cultivated
and we will duplicate Japan's situation.
Further, Japan is from 5,000 miles to
12,000 miles from markets for nearly two-
thirds of her exports and imports.

Let us glance a moment at the prob-
lem of national security. The question
of security is so intertwined with Japan's
territorial and commercial interests, that
I will turn aside for a moment from
Japan's economic needs and ambitions to
study her struggle for national security.

One could write the history of Japan's
last half-century from the standpoint of
self-preservation, or from the standpoint
of aggression and expansion.

COMPARED WITH ENGLAND.

Within a year I have read two histories
of the British empire, written by enemies,
dealing with England as an aggressive
and predatory nation, and a great deal
of the literature dealing with Japan and the
far eastern question is of a like nature.

I propose to deal with the problems of
the Far East in an utterly objective
manner, without bias, without sym-
pathy. I shall present the facts as I
see them and neither attack nor defend
Japan or any other nation.

Japan is an island in an ocean, whose
shores are the British empire, the
United States, China and Russia.

A source of security and Japan feared
that China would occupy Korea. China
would occupy Korea in the hands of
the Japanese nation would be a danger

to the heart of Japan. Hence the Chinese.
Japanese war 1894-5.

Ten years later Japan feared a greater
danger—the occupation of Korea by
Russia. If a strong nation should try to
occupy Mexico, there is no doubt that the
United States would fight.

Japan fought Russia and won.
But Korea was as unable to protect
itself as Mexico, with a feeble and utterly
corrupt government, and Japan had to
choose between the annexation of Korea
or allowing Russia to take Korea.

But Japanese statesmen had said that
they were fighting for the independence
of Korea, and after driving Russia out,
Japan herself took Korea.

Japan not only made Korea a part of
the Japanese empire but also, having
driven Russia out of southern Manchuria,
established herself there even more
securely and thoroughly than Russia had
done.

China cannot hold back Russia. If
Japan had withdrawn, Russia, which was
stronger than before, with better railroad
facilities, would have pressed eastward
and the war would have been fruitless or
would have to be fought over again.

The problem of national security is a
very living reality in Japan. While
Japan has the advantage of being an
island and can be securely defended
against invasion, she has the drawback of
her island situation in that overseas com-
merce is necessary to her livelihood. If
Japan were shut off from the sea she
would soon be bankrupt.

The chief interests of Japan are peace,
security and trade.

MUST CONTROL SEA.

Japan must control the sea, or, at least,
be safe from losing the freedom of the
sea. The keystone of Japan's defense
policy is her alliance with England.

(Here Mr. McClure quotes the testi-
mony of Viscount Kato, Count Teruchi
and Viscount Motono as to the great
value of the Anglo-Japanese alliance to
Japan.)

The Japanese navy has undoubtedly
rendered very important service to her
allies.

This is a war of rail-power plus the
submarine against sea power. It has
strained all the naval resources of the
entente powers to maintain the sea lines
of communications. The navies of the
entente have had no strength to spare.

On the other hand, without the alliance
with England, Japan's position would be
precarious.

Japan must be allied always with a
strong navy power. The probable mili-
tary strength of Russia of China, forty or
fifty years hence will utterly overshadow
the military strength of Japan. The
territory and resources of the United
States will always make Japan a weak
power in comparison.

Japan can maintain her security only
with friendship or alliances. Standing
alone she cannot possibly defend herself
against her possible enemies forty or fifty
years from now.

In her short history since she came
out of her seclusion Japan has waged two
wars for national security. But she can-
not hope that China and Russia will be
as easily dealt with in the middle future
as in the recent past.

Japan is reasonably secure to-day, but
anxiety is never wholly absent from the
minds of her leading men.

The problem of national security for
Japan is not a slight one.

Her position in the world she has
gained by military prowess. Without
armaments she would not be allied with
England. She has fought two wars
successfully with the great nations that
face her on the continent. She must
maintain armaments. Armaments require
money and steel. Unlike all the other
first-class powers, she must import her
iron and steel. China furnishes a great
market for exports and the only con-
venient source of iron and steel.

The development of China's resources would
enrich Japan and also furnish her steel.

Japan regards it a matter of life or
death to get from China raw materials, to
sell to China manufactured articles and
to increase the national wealth by build-
ing railroads in China and owning and
developing mines of iron and coal and
other natural resources in China.

are cotton exportation.

Let us glance a moment at Japan's
economic problem, as revealed in
statistics. Take cotton. Cotton is a
fundamental necessity to Japan and the
nations of Asia. It furnishes nearly all
the clothing. During the seventeen
years, 1900 to 1916, inclusive, all Japan's
imports were worth \$3,549,000,000.
During the same period her cotton imports
were worth \$1,234,000,000, or more than
one-third of all her imports.

During the eleven years, 1906-1916
Japan imported \$200,000,000 worth of
food more than she exported of food.

The war has caused abnormal condi-
tions and changed the balance of trade
in Japan's favor.

CHINA'S PROBLEMS.

Now as to China's national security, the
open door, the Asiatic Monroe doctrine
and Japan's foreign policy.

China is today what the United States
was fifty years ago, a to-be-developed
natural resources, and with a government
that for generations has been either feeble
or corrupt or both.

The chief cause of the various and
dangerous problems that constitute what
is called the Far Eastern question, is the
combination in China of a feeble govern-
ment and enormous natural resources.

A similar situation in Asiatic Turkey was
the principal cause of the aggression of
the European powers into two halves
of the Turkish empire.

I will illustrate the situation in China
by the example of an American com-
pany which has a concession in China.

Suppose that a concession in China
was granted to an American company
to build a railway line from Shanghai to
Peking.

The railway would open up a region
rich in wheat, iron, coal and other com-
modities. After the concession was
granted it was found that previously made
secret treaties existed which hindered the
enterprise.

(Here Mr. McClure quotes the editor
of "The Far Eastern Review" in regard
to the short-sighted policy of Chinese
statesmen in entering into all sorts of
secret treaties granting concessions to
foreigners which has so tied up the coun-
try that it is difficult for the promoters
of bona fide development enterprises to
build as much as 100 miles of railway.)

In the struggle for rights and privileges
in China there appear to be three distinct
questions.—First, Japan's policy as to
China; secondly, the policies of other
nations as to China and as to Japan's
Chinese policies; thirdly, the interests of
the Chinese people themselves in their
resources and in the problems of establish-
ing a stable government and achieving
national progress. With the last two
questions I shall deal after I visit China.

I will now present Japan's view of
her relations to China.

1,100 miles of railway in China. The
contract for building is being handled by
the Sino-Carey Railway and Canal Com-
pany.

This railway would open up a region
rich in wheat, iron, coal and other com-
modities. After the concession was
granted it was found that previously made
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national progress. With the last two
questions I shall deal after I visit China.

I will now present Japan's view of
her relations to China.

China has been the central fact in
Japan's foreign relations. The first war
Japan fought was with China.

In reply to my question as to Japan's
willingness to have American capital
develop China, Marquis Okuma said:

"If China is opened we shall have a
better opportunity than either America
or Europe, not because of the develop-
ment of our industry but simply owing
to the geographical situation and also
we know the Chinese and the Chinese
ideas and customs better. If China is
developed with American or European
capital we shall also benefit by it.

We do not entertain any idea of
monopolizing the Chinese market, which
is impossible and unnecessary."

(Mr. McClure also quotes Viscount
Uchida and Baron Goto to the same
effect.)

THE FAR EAST QUESTION.

In all diplomatic history there is
nothing so clear as Japan's agreement
and pledges as to China.

Why the Far Eastern question?

There are two general causes. One is
the growth of what in Japan is called an
Asiatic Monroe doctrine. The other is
illustrated by the twenty-one demands
made on China by Japan in January,
1915.

HER FIXED POLICY.

The Japanese Monroe doctrine as to
China has not been accepted by any
foreign power, nor has it been promul-
gated by the Japanese Government in
any formal fashion, but it may be said
that such a doctrine is a fixed policy of
Japan.

The so-called twenty-one demands pre-
sented to China by Japan in January,
1915, are not to be confused with the
Japanese Monroe doctrine. They go far
beyond the American Monroe doc-
trine. The presentation of these de-
mands, especially the demands contained
in Group 2, caused a great deal of opo-
sition on the part of other nations.

Mr. McClure here summarizes these
demands.

Inasmuch as these demands were made
secretly, and inasmuch as the negotiations
were conducted not as between equals,
and further, as they greatly extended
Japan's influence in China, they caused
a great deal of irritation and opposition
among the other nations.

GOVERNMENT IS WEAK.

To summarize: China is a country of
vast undeveloped natural wealth. Its
government is weak. There is competi-
tion among the Powers to develop these
resources. Japan, by her proximity and
by the force of circumstances of the last
twenty-five years and by her great indus-
trial needs and predominant interests,
claims, first, to be the source of Power
to enforce the Japanese Monroe doctrine
in regard to China, and, secondly, that
she has a predominant industrial interest
in China.

The needs of Japan determine her
policies.

She feels that what to the other nations
is simply an opportunity to extend their
trade is to her a matter of life and
death.

DIGESTION WORTH
HAVING.

Good digestion is not appreciated until
you lose it. Then you cannot afford to
experiment, for strong medicines are
hard on weak stomachs.

To be able to eat what you want and
to digest it is a priceless blessing. If you
have lost it do not be deceived by the
claims of predicated foods and stomach
tonics, so-called.

There is no tonic for the stomach that
is not a tonic for every part of the body.
As the blood goes everywhere, an
improvement in its condition quickly
results in strengthening weak organs.
Rich red blood is absolutely necessary
to digestion. If your stomach is weak
and you are troubled with flatulences,
acidity, rising in the throat, a feeling of
pressure about the heart and palpitation,
try the tonic treatment with Dr.
Williams' pink pills.

So many dyspeptics have been helped
by this simple treatment that every
sufferer from stomach trouble should try
it.

Get a supply of Dr. Williams' pink
pills from any dealer or direct, one bottle
for \$1.00, six for \$5.00, from the Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 60, South
Broad Street, New York.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has
issued a free book, "What to Eat and
How to Eat," that should be in every
home. It gives the information that
you want regarding your diet, and a
new and complete copy to those who
address:

THE CHINA MAIL
Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents

Price 50 cents

Price 50 cents

Price 50 cents

Price 50 cents

INTIMATIONS

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER

"An ounce of demonstration
is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others
interested not only to witness our demon-
strations, but to bear witness that "the results
justify the claims made both as to material
and methods of roof construction."



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY. 25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Today's Advertisements

The China Mail

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 13th October. Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 p.m. on that date, for enrolment.

Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1917. 2187

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day Established myself as a Foreign and Commission Agent, also as a Public Translator of Portuguese, Spanish, English, French and Italian languages (including legal documents), and transposing music a specialty.

A. M. C. DA SILVA,
178, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1917. 2188

TO LET

N. O. 25, Des Vieux Road, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices, etc.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
No. 4, Des Vieux Road, Central,
Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1917. 2189

FRIDAY

the 10th October, 1917, at 11 a.m., at Yau-ma-tei.

The Steam Lighter "S. D. 3,"

HULL—Composite Teakwood Plank with Steel Frames.

Length over all 70 ft. 9 in.

Beam Extreme 16 ft. 9 in.

Depth moulded 6 ft. 6 in.

Depth Hold 5 ft. 6 in.

30 Tons Dead Weight Capacity

ENGINE—Compound Tandem non-condensing.

FOILER—Pressure 100 lb.

Including Ship's Gear comprising: Anchors, about 70 fathoms Cable, Fenders, various Lamps, Awplings, Tools, Pump, etc., etc.

Further Particulars and Inspecting Orders may be had from the undersigned. A Launch will leave Black Pier at 10.30 a.m. the day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

On view from Monday the 13th Oct. Terms—Cash before delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1917. 2188

THE CALENDAR

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

9.15 p.m.—The Fantastics at the Theatre Royal.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Anniversary of the Birthday of Confucius.

9.15 p.m.—The Fantastics at the Theatre Royal.

General Memoranda.

SAT. 13th, Oct. 13.—Auction of Miscellaneous Goods (Dress Materials, Boots and Shoes, etc.) at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Noon.—Hongkong Jockey Club's Half-yearly Meeting.

2 p.m.—St. John Ambulance Brigade Aquatic Sports at V.I.C.

Monday, Oct. 15.—6.15 p.m.—Meeting in connection with the Dog and Cat Show.

Tuesday, Oct. 16.—10.45 a.m.—New Moon.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.—Mohammedan New Year's Day.

Thursday, Oct. 18.—"OUR DAY."

Friday, Oct. 19.—China Light and Power Co. Meeting.

Sunday, Oct. 21.—Football Club, yesterday evening, the meeting was adjourned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The same programme presented by the Fantastics yesterday will be given again to-night. To-morrow there will be an entirely different entertainment.

It is expected in Manila that the Philippine subscriptions to the Second American Liberty Loan will exceed the P3,000,000 mark reached in the case of the first loan. In two days over a million had been subscribed.

Major Morgan has kindly consented to present the prizes in connection with the aquatic sports at the V.R.C. on Saturday, in connection with the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Orchestra of the Middlesex Regt. will be in attendance.

Captain C. R. Stewart has seen 23 years service with the Pacific Mail Steamship company, both on the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, and is to have command of the *Princess Alice* (the ex-German liner) when she leaves the Philippines for the United States.

Now that, according to a Post Office announcement today, a ferry boat running between Pakow and Nanjing has been sunk, perhaps it will be made somebody's duty to regulate that traffic. We do not know what was the cause of the sinking, but we should not be surprised to learn that it was due to the overcrowding of the ferry.

DEATH OF MR. G. S. YUILL OF SYDNEY.

News has been received in the Colony that Mr. G. S. Yuill, senior partner of Messrs. G. S. Yuill & Co., of Sydney, died on the 10th instant. Mr. Yuill for over 30 years had been associated with large business enterprises in Australia connected with Stock Farming, Cold Storage, Coal Mining, and Shipping. It was partly in connection with the Cold Storage business that his company acquired the two steamers "Changsha" and "Taiyuan" from the China Navigation Co., which vessels still trade between Australia and Hongkong. Before he entered into business in Australia Mr. Yuill was with Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, and in 1878 was in charge of the Hongkong Branch.

The Hong flag of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire was at half mast to-day.

MAIL BADLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

The Post Office informs us that the mail dispatched from London via Siberia to Hongkong on August 23rd, 1917, was received today badly damaged by water. This was caused by the sinking of the ferry-boat by which the mail was being conveyed from Pukow to Nanjing.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged.

Anonymous	100
Rev. Fere L. Robert	50
B. A. Nicholson	30
Mrs. Joseph Gould	25
Mr. J. T. Tucker	25
Mr. E. Irving	20
Total	240

OVERSEAS AEROPLANES.

Already one hundred war aeroplanes have been presented to the Royal Flying Corps through the instrumentality of the Overseas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2, and its members are adding one machine every week to the equipment of the Royal Flying Corps, and have made a good start towards their second hundred machines.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN-BALM.

There is nothing so good for muscular rheumatism, sprains, lameness, cramps of the muscles, bruises, sprains, etc., as Chamberlain's Pain-Balm. It will effect a cure in less time than any other treatment, and is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE FLOODS IN THE NORTH

TERRIBLE TALE OF DEVASTATION.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10.

The floods have converted streams into rivers two miles wide and forty feet deep, have breached the Peking-Hankow railway in six hundred places, broken down the banks of the Grand Canal, flooded the Tientsin concessions, and burst the banks of the Yellow River.

The floods extend 300 miles from the north-western borders of Shantung towards Tientsin, and are bounded by the Peking-Railway and Tientsin-Tsinanfu railways.

The water will take months to drain off and there is a probability of Tientsin being flooded annually in consequence of the flow of water established.

THE MAGISTRACY.

LARCENY OF RAILINGS

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with attempted larceny of railings of the Government Civil Hospital just opposite Sisters' Quarters in Hight Street.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that they had no evidence to show defendant was trying to steal the railing. He was only seen shaking the rails when arrested. There had been previous thefts and in all there had been 56 rails stolen during last month.

Defendant admitted having stolen a rail on the 1st inst. and for this offence he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

"DOCTORED" AND ROBBED.

An unemployed Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with the larceny of one pair of gold bangles valued at \$196 from a Chinese woman at Holland Street.

Complainant stated that on the 7th of May 1915 defendant came to see her. She was suffering from stomach troubles then and defendant gave her some medicine which he stated would cure her. The effect, however, was to make her unconscious, and when she recovered consciousness later, the defendant had disappeared as well as her gold bangles. Matters rested thus for two years. Last night however, a friend of hers, saw the defendant in the streets and remembering the theft seized defendant and handed him to a police man.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and told His Worship a tale of a conspiracy between him and complainant's friend to rob complainant.

His Worship unable to believe defendant, but remanded the case ordering further inquiries to be instituted.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

Broken-hearted over the faithlessness of his concubine a Chinese tried to commit suicide by drowning yesterday. Cookies who happened to be on Blake Pier rescued him and when charged at the magistracy this morning defendant stated he had lost his sweet-heart and did not care to go back home without her.

His Worship (Mr. Dyer Ball) told defendant not to do it again, and bound him over in a personal bond of \$100 to be of good behaviour for the next six months.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A DAIRY FARM EMPLOYEE

The case was resumed this morning in which a Chinese Clock-in-charge of the Peak Branch of the Dairy Farm was charged with larceny of 10 lbs. butter.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. Haywood.

A Chinese constable deposed that on information received he stopped defendant as he was coming down the Battery Path with a parcel containing butter sealed under his apron. Defendant told him he was taking it to a man in a compradore shop. He accompanied defendant but when they reached the shop the man was not there. He accordingly arrested defendant.

Questioned by Mr. Haywood defendant said he received no report from the Dairy Farm about loss of butter.

Mr. Jackson of the Dairy Farm Co. gave evidence to the effect that defendant had been in the Company's employ for six years and had been in sole charge of their Peak Branch. Defendant had always borne a good character and his book was all right. Their stock at the Peak had to be checked every evening and discrepancies were sure to be found out if there were irregularities in the accounts. He was discharged the defendant.

"THE FANTASTICS" AT THE THEATRE.

OPENING PERFORMANCE LAST NIGHT.

Mr. Frederic Shipman's company of entertainers known as "The Fantastics" gave their opening performance in the Theatre Royal last night. All the members of the Company are good in their respective spheres and they combine to provide a very varied and enjoyable entertainment. The programme opened with a pleasing selection by a small orchestra conducted by Nellie Black, Bert Wyles, "The Ragtime Nymphs" followed with an astonishing exhibition of skill with the little mallets on the parallel wooden bars of the xylophone. Hilda Feistfeld, "the Musical Monologist," delighted the audience with three songs. "Oh, the Waltz," "I've been so very busy knitting," and "Old Chap," the latter being especially captivating, and in response to an enthusiastic encore the artist recited a nursery rhyme after the manner of a Scotsman, a curate and a cockney, hitting off their peculiarities of speech with a success which created much laughter. Altogether her contributions to the programme made her one of the chief favourites of the evening. Some clever eccentric dancing by Ivy Aldous and Fred Keeley came next. Keeley in the "Inebriate Dance" was especially great. Elsie Black, "the Musical Maid," showed herself to be an accomplished pianist and piccolo player to whom it was a pleasure to listen. After her came Miss Billie Seaton, the American comedienne, assisted by Ray Traynor at the piano. Miss Seaton's joyous personality appealed to the audience and her songs had a charm and humour which made their own appeal. Her greatest hit was in the character of a small child singing "They'll all be sorry they picked on me." Ray Traynor is remarkable at the piano, and in the second part of the programme, in which he was a number of himself, his gymnastics on the instrument were as amusing as they were astonishing. The second part of the programme also included "Musical Moments" by Nellie Black and Fern French who sang with pleasing effect two or three duets; comic songs by Leohard Nelson, described on the programme as "Just a plain comedian," but nevertheless a very excellent one; and a most amusing turn by Redhead Wilson, "the athletic humorist."

Each artist was cordially applauded and encores were the rule rather than the exception.

Before Mrs. Wilson, a sister of the hard working Hon. Secretary of the V. R. C.—Mr. C. W. Mitchell—who was responsible for the success of the day, presented the prizes Mr. W. Logan gave a short history of the race. It was promoted, he said, in 1916 by the *China Mail* who presented prizes every year until 1913. Then came the war and the race was abandoned for two years. It was revived in 1916 and Mr. Finch, who had won it in 1913, had also won it during the last two years. To win the race was to win the blue ribbon of swimming in Hongkong. No man, unless he had tried to swim the harbour could speak of the hardships, or of the endurance and the training required. There was one other point he would like to mention. The amateur status in Hongkong during war time could not be regarded in the same light as it was in pre-war days. In the old days it would not have been possible for an amateur to compete with a soldier who received money prizes and retain his amateur status. These laws, however, as the Amateur Swimming Association would inform them, were practically non-existent during war time. Now, if amateurs competed with soldiers who received money prizes their status was not affected at all.

Three cheers and a tiger were then given for Mrs. Wilson and the ceremony terminated.

PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.

The following is a list of funds realised from sale of flags on behalf of the Portuguese Soldiers' Tobacco Fund—

Collected by—

Miss Annie da Silva	41.50
Angela da Luz	78.51
Cecilia Franco	124.00
Alfred Carvalho	15.20
Lina dos Remedios	27.70
Angela dos Remedios	38.00
Paula Lawrence	106.75
Total	343.66

Collected by—

Messrs. Frank Jorge and Bragança de Rocha	42.30
Mr. A. F. B. Silva Netto	29.20
Leo Almeida e Castro	10.40
A. G. Gutierrez	5.00
F. P. d'Almeida	5.00
E. J. Noronha	5.00
J. M. O. Basto	5.00
B. Basto	5.00
J. M. L. S. Rozario	5.00
V. B. de Souza	5.00
Dr. F. M. Gracia Ozeiro	5.00
Arthur de Carvalho	10.00
Mr. Braz Buielhor	10.00
Pedro Bettelhor	10.00
J. C. Jenkins	10.00
Eldon Potter	10.00
A. Bryson	5.00
S. E. Green	5.00
S. P. Hodges	5.00
W. J. Carroll	5.00
Gen. P. Leannet	5.00
J. D. F. Mulder	5.00
E. V. M. R. de Sousa	25.00
Total	240.00

Collected by—

Mr. R. M. Dyer	20.00
J. W. Graham	5.00
Pedro Pinto	5.00
F. M. E. Grays	2.00
H. M. Campos	2.00
J. M. de Castro	3.00
J. J. Leiris	3.00
Grupo "Alcora Brava"	5.00
Mr. J. F. E. de Silva	4.00
J. Arnold	10.00
G. W. de Lannet	10.00
E. V. M. R. de Sousa	5.00
(Consul for Portugal)	25.00
Messrs. Botelho Pires	150.00
Messrs. De Souza & Co.	25.00
Total	343.66

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Mr. J. F. E. de Silva	4.00
J. Arnold	10.00
G. W. de Lannet	10.00
E. V. M. R. de Sousa	5.00
(Consul for Portugal)	25.00
Messrs. Botelho Pires	150.00
Messrs. De Souza & Co.	25.00
Total	343.66

Collected by—

Mr. R. M. Dyer	20.00
J. W. Graham	5.00
Pedro Pinto	5.00
F. M. E. Grays	2.00
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Mr. J. F. E. de Silva	4.00
J. Arnold	10.00
G. W. de Lannet	10.00
E. V. M. R. de Sousa	5.00
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Total	343.66

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FLANDERS BATTLE

A COSTLY ENEMY SUCCESS.

LONDON, Oct. 10. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed several counter-attacks, yesterday evening, in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway. The enemy forced back our advanced troops a short distance, on a front of 2,000 yards, to the south of the railway. We repulsed counter-attacks, with enemy loss, to the north-east of Broodseinde and carried out a raid to the south of the Scarpe.

There is heavy rain.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

There was heavy fighting on the new battle front, yesterday afternoon and evening. Our withdrawal, to the south of Ypres-Staden railway was due to repeated counter-attacks exhausted troops, and concealed machine-gun fire, which at some spots was intense.

The enemy threw in his reserves in massed formation again and again, and these were beaten back by our artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire. What success was gained by the enemy was most costly.

Despite the state of the ground, we are getting our guns forward, while there is reason to believe that the enemy is moving some of his batteries back.

The prisoners state there is much disorganisation in the German rear. It is again raining heavily, however, we have the consolation that while we are nearly everywhere on the highest ground of the ridge, the enemy is mostly down in the swampy country.

FRENCH ADVANCE EXTENDING.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A French communiqué states:—In Belgium we are extending our advance to the east of Draibank. We captured Pappegoed farm, taking 40 prisoners.

The German artillery was peculiarly active in the region of Laffaux and to the north of the Aisne.

INTERESTING POINTS OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says that two interesting points emerge from the latest battle in Flanders. First the enemy system of *enfilade* proved a failure, and second, the substitution of prepared lines of shell craters for battered trench lines was almost valueless, because after the heavy shelling the craters were little good as shelters. The prisoners admit that the Higher Command realise that during heavy fire the men cannot be trusted to hold them. The officers, meanwhile, in pill-boxes or similar shelters, were unable to exercise effective control or even to know what the men in the craters were doing; hence, at the moment of attack, the men were either not at their posts or were in a frame of mind which makes surrender a wiser course than fighting.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A German official message states:—Yesterday morning's attacks were the prelude to a battle on a 20-kilometre front, between Bixchoote and Gheluvelt, lasting far into the night.

The enemy's repeatedly reinforced troops assaulted six times, at some points.

The enemy captured 1,500 metres of ground in the neighbourhood of Draibank, Mangelaere, Veldhoek and Poelcapelle.

We firmly held the lines at Poelcapelle, to the south of Gheluvelt.

PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT VISITS FRANCE.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Oct. 10.

The President of Portugal (who was reported yesterday as having gone to Spain) has now gone to France.

AN UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

AMERICAN PATROL BOAT FIRES ON ITALIAN SUBMARINE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announces that an American patrol boat at night-time fired on an Italian submarine which had fired to answer the signals killing an officer and a man.

Mr. Daniels has expressed regret for the unfortunate occurrence.

THE TACTICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The first tactical developments in the Flanders fighting are most interesting.

The struggle shifted, yesterday, from south to north in movement, and was apparently directed to envelop the Houthulst forest and thus remove the menace on the northern face the salient which Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is pushing on towards Roulers. It was the threat from Houthulst to Sir Douglas Haig's left flank, in October 1914, that caused him then to retreat to the line from Langemark to Zonnebeke. The tables are now turned and the Germans recognise the momentousness of the issue.

The Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten* says that if the British break through, the whole Western Front would give way and the French attacks on the Verdun front might have incalculable consequences.

Experts in London point out that a break through is not necessarily a part of the Allies' immediate plans, as more fruitful results accrue from the continuance of the present policy of a swift succession of blows on the same front, each driving the salient wider and deeper into German lines.

From the accounts of various correspondents it is evident that yesterday's attack was really a great adjustment of the battle front where two advances were simultaneously accomplished with a fragment of the stationary line between.

The larger operation was on the left with the village of Poelcapelle as the centre, while on the right, the somewhat erratic line was straightened.

The objective, at its deepest point, did not exceed an advance of 1,200 to 1,500 yards and everything aimed at was secured.

The conditions of extraordinarily difficulty and discouragement seemed to make no difference, and the blow was struck as surely as the previous blows, though some of the troops had marched for twelve hours before going into battle, but they then fought like lions.

A remarkable feature was the admirable contact maintained throughout by the British and French troops. The latter had an extraordinarily difficult task operating practically on a continuous march.

The Germans at many points reverted to the use of machine guns in trees, evidently mistaking the pill boxes, but the British machine guns multiplied as those of the enemy were silenced, and the British supporting guns, of all calibres, moved steadily forward maintaining an uninterrupted fire.

The mud on the battlefield was everywhere studded with German bodies, the victims of the last battle. Never before have the British encountered so many enemy dead, which tells a story of their headlong flight.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10.

The formation of the new Cabinet has entailed the dissolution of the Council of Five, created to deal with the Korniloff trouble.

M. Karsensky, General Verkhovsky, Admiral Verjovsky and M. Tereshchenko have gone to Headquarters to confer with the Allied attachés.

AN INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10.

A special mission is going to Paris to attend the Inter-Allied Conference.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.

Lord Northcliffe, speaking at the Canadian Club, said unless the Food question is taken up in Canada with vigour equal to that in Great Britain, the rations of the soldiers at the front must be cut down.

STORIES ABOUT THE RAIDER "SEEDLER."

SYDNEY, Oct. 10.

The "Seedler" left Germany disguised as a Norwegian timber ship.

The crew claim to have sunk eight million pounds' sterling worth of shipping.

The "Seedler" was cleaning at Mopani Island when a tidal wave buried her in the sand.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The death of the Sultan of Egypt is announced in the London newspapers.

Prince Ahmed Fawzi will succeed him.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW ATTACK.

BRITISH GAIN NEARLY ALL OBJECTIVES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The continuous and heavy rain yesterday afternoon and evening made the ground sodden and very difficult for the passage of the troops.

Notwithstanding the stormy weather and waterlogged ground, we launched an attack in conjunction with the French, with very successful results.

The attack extended from south-eastward of Broodseinde to Saint Jansbeek which is a mile to the north-eastward of Bixchoote.

The Australians, on the extreme right, advanced over the crest of the ridge to the eastward and north-eastward of Broodseinde and secured all their objectives.

The third line Territorial Division on the right centre, comprising the Manchester, East Lancashire, and Lancashire Fusilier regiments, advanced a mile to the northwards along the ridge of Paschendale, capturing all their objectives under trying and most difficult circumstances, and with great determination and gallantry.

A considerable advance was made in the centre, between the main ridge and Poelcapelle; it includes the capture of many fortified farms and concrete redoubts.

We completed, on the left centre, the capture of Poelcapelle, and the English, Welsh and Irish regiments and the Guards, on the extreme left of the British attack, have taken all their objectives and have gained the outskirts of the forest at Houthulst, two miles to the north-west of Poelcapelle.

The French, on our left flank, crossed the Broombeek river, which is in flood, and also gained the outskirts of the forest at Houthulst, capturing all their objectives, including several hamlets and many fortified localities.

Upwards of 1,000 prisoners have already been counted.

Much aerial reconnaissance, and some artillery work was carried out on Monday.

Two enemy machines were driven down and ground targets were machine-gunned. Two of our machines are missing.

THE ALLIES PROGRESSING MAGNIFICENTLY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states:—At dawn, the British and Australians again attacked along the Flanders ridges and pushed back the enemy to a depth, in some places, of about two-thirds of a mile.

The battle extended more to the northward than in the three previous operations, and since September 30th, the French have been taking up the fight on the left.

The weather was about as bad as possible. Yesterday evening it was blowing a gale and raining in torrents, but the clouds broke at midnight and the stars shone.

In the small hours it was quite clear, enabling the troops to be brought into their starting positions under more favourable conditions, but the ground was very bad going and extremely difficult and it is hardly likely that the Germans anticipated that they should endeavour to advance under such conditions.

The troops found the Huns holding the front much more heavily than in any of the previous battles of this series, and this suggests a return to their earlier defensive tactics, depending upon man power rather than upon concrete.

The rifle fire was not so heavy as usual, doubtless because the weapons were largely clogged with mud.

The bayonet and the bomb were the principal weapons used in the close fighting.

The walking wounded who are returning are bleached and caked to the eyebrows with wet and muck; nevertheless, they are wonderfully cheerful.

Early reports, though necessarily sketchy and brief, are most satisfactory and the advance, though slow, owing to the badness of the ground and the pooriness of the light, seems to have been general. Here and there, points of strong resistance were encountered, and Daisy Wood was found to be full of German machine-guns.

These were dealt with by tactics believed to have been quite successful.

There was stiff fighting near Reutel but it has apparently gone in our favour, and there was a hot struggle in and about Poelsterboex Chateau which was strongly defended by machine-guns.

The news is not definite but it is believed the situation here has been cleared up. Another centre of strong resistance was the brewery on the eastern outskirts of Poelcapelle.

Prisoners are coming in freely and hundreds have already been caged.

The flying men are doing splendidly, chasing the enemy aeroplanes whenever seen. At seven in the morning, one of our formations over the German lines, hotly engaged six Hun machines at a height of 10,000 feet.

At the moment of closing this despatch it is learnt that the Germans are counter-attacking heavily; and the Ypres-Boulers railway, but our people seem quite content with the situation here.

The German retaliatory barrage was not very strong, as a whole, although certain groups of guns were shooting fiercely at local spots.

It is already pretty clear that this will be another fine day for our arms and those of our Allies who it is understood, are progressing magnificently, sending back hundreds of prisoners.

THE GERMANS SURPRISED.

A TRULY GREAT DAY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says to-day's splendid victory is an amazing narrative of endurance and dogged achievement.

The men had to fight their way, floundering and struggling, across a stretch of over 1,200 yards of ground which was a waste of shellholes, often so close together, that there was no foothold between them, being brimful of water and bounded by knee-deep ooze and the whole was incessantly swept by high explosive shells, shrapnel and machine-gun fire.

Yet the men gained practically the whole of the day's objectives, with exceptions so trifling that the clearing up is only a matter of time.

The Germans were surprised, deeming that an attack in such weather and on such a terrain, was impossible. More over the two Divisions which had to bear the brunt of the attack, had only taken over the line at three o'clock in morning and were unfamiliar with their surroundings and disoriented after a long march.

The prisoners include men of the 195th Division which had just arrived from the Russian front. This is the third Division from the East which has been knocked out in five days.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, Adler farm and Poelcapelle brewery were taken. Both had given trouble, wire and water causing delay at a spot called Waterfields.

The latest news is that our troops are overcoming the difficulties and have dug themselves in all round Poelsterboex Chateau. The only question is, how long will the Boche machine gunners hold out?

Our casualties are reported to be light, and our prisoners run into four figures. The prisoners admit that these repeated hammer-blows are demoralising and disorganising the German army.

The brunt of the fighting was borne by the home battalions.

It has been a truly great day and the plains of Belgium lie more at our feet than at any since the dark days of 1914.

THE FRENCH ATTACK.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A French communiqué states:—Our attack, which was launched this morning, developed brilliantly.

The troops, after crossing a marshy brook at Poonbeek, carried with admirable dash, on a front of 1,500 metres, the enemy's defences, despite the difficulties of the ground and bad weather.

We captured the villages of Saint Jean, Mangelaere and Veldhoek and numerous farms, organised as block houses. The advance, which is of an average depth of two kilometres, has brought us to the southern fringe of Houthulst wood.

The air service, despite the gale, co-operated actively in the attack, machine-gunning from a low altitude, the enemy infantry and maintaining touch with the other arms.

The number of prisoners so far counted is 300, of which twelve are officers.

THE FRENCH ATTACK DESCRIBED.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the French in Flanders states:—

The French under General Anthoine, attacked at five in the morning in the direction of Mangelaere and the forest at Houthulst, crossing the marshy Steinbeek and determinedly ploughing their way through the rain sodden morass, driving out the Germans as they advanced and reaching the first line of their objectives in a little over two hours.

By eight o'clock they had taken Gambetta farm to the south of Mangelaere and on the extreme left, the village of Draibank.

Three hundred prisoners, two guns and four machine-guns were captured in the first hour's attack. By eleven o'clock, Mangelaere was captured and passed.

The French are now within 1,000 yards of Houthulst forest, both on the right, where they are advancing in touch with the British, and on the left, where they are advancing along the Corvebeck.

The position of the Germans in the forest must already be most uncomfortable. The forest lies low and after the three days' downpour the dogouts must be flooded.

The British, from the positions they have already held since last night, overlook the rear of the forest and the roads from the east and the French are closing in on the west, while an enormous number of guns are in position to bear on the position.

This vast tangle of trees, wire and dogouts, extending two and three-quarters miles north to south, and three and a half miles east to west is the principal and already the Boches are alarmed enough to withdraw, a proportion of their artillery, especially their heavy guns.

However there are still enough batteries in the forest to make a very serious obstacle, and the enemy will doubtless offer a formidable resistance before abandoning a position of such importance and on which he has spent such labour.

To-day's splendid results were obtained in the face of most disheartening conditions. The preparations for the attack were made in three days of atrocious weather in country swimming with water and the discomfort of the men, who had to spend the night before the attack in the open.

The attack was made in the morning, and the men, who had to spend the night before the attack in the open, were not in the best of health.

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Fortunately, the German artillery reaction was less than could be expected and was obviously ill guided. In the morning the French aeroplanes did good work but in the afternoon a persistent rain made observation impossible.

General Anthoine exploited the peculiarities of the ground to the utmost. It is notable that the new German system of *enfilade* in depth, again failed.

U.S. NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

737 VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary to the Navy, announces that the Navy's construction plans consist of 737 vessels, from super Dreadnaughts to submarines, chasers and the cost is estimated to exceed \$1,150,000,000.

Some of the vessels have already been completed. The remainder are being rushed through.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION IN AMERICA.

PREVENTING UNREASONABLE PROFITS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

The Food Administration announces that President Wilson will, within a few days, issue an Executive order requiring the manufacturers and distributors of some 20 fundamental foods to operate under license restrictions, designed to prevent unreasonable profits.

Speculations, hoarding by meat packers and cold storage houses, millers, canners, grain dealers and wholesale dealers doing business to an extent of over \$100,000 annually, will be subject to the regulations of the Food Administration.

An announcement states that the Administration's prime purpose is to "protect the patriotic against the slacker in business."

AMERICA'S ARMY.

A NUCLEUS OF 1,300,000 MEN.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 9.

Mr. Baker, Secretary of State for War, in a speech said that before long America's fighting nucleus would aggregate more than 1,300,000 men, and the nation had diverted its industries to war purposes so effectively, that when its army takes its place abroad, it would be armed as well as any, and better than most.

TRAITORS IN ITALY.

SIX MEN SENTENCED.

ROME, Oct. 10.

The Court Martial has concluded of six men charged with aiding incendiary fires at Genoa, an explosion in a munitions factory in 1916 and with having relations with the enemy.

Three were sentenced to be shot, two to penal servitude for life and one to 20 years' solitary confinement.

FRENCH DEPUTY'S WIFE ARRESTED.

PARIS, Oct. 10.

Mrs. Marie Tournel has been arrested. [Madame Tournel is the wife of Deputy Tournel, who was recently arrested on a charge of treason.]

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT VISITS SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 9.

The Portuguese President arrives to-day and King Alfonso will meet him at the station.

THE PRICE OF MEAT.

THE PAY OF THE SERVICES.

DEPUTATION ASKS FOR 100 PER CENT INCREASE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A Joint Committee of the Trade Unions and of the Members of Parliament, has urged Mr. Lloyd George immediately to increase the pay of soldiers and sailors, by 100 per cent, with increases in other ranks below officers.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that what had already been done had cost between £20,000,000 and £60,000,000.

The Premier said that he sympathized with the object of the Deputation and would refer the matter back to Sir Edward Carson's Cabinet Committee.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Silver is quoted at 45s. Buyers are holding back and the market is dull.

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

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LAST CHANCE TO HEAR PROGRAMME No. 1. Complete Change To-morrow. Tonight's Programme.

BERT WILES—The Ragtime xylophonist. HOLDA FELSTRAID in "Oh! the Walts." "I was only knitting." "Oh! Chap" and "New Versions of an Old Rhyme."

IVY ALDOUS & FRED KEELLEY in the "Pepe Dance." FRED KEELLEY in his "Inebriate Dances."

ESLIE BLACK—the Gipsy Flautist. and BILLIE SEATON "The Ginger Girl." Miss Seaton will be heard in "We'll have to pass the apples again." "She's waiting for you to love her all the time." "My Coal-Black Rose." "The usual way." "They always pick on me" and "Mississippi."

INTERVAL. NELLIE BLACK & FERN FRENCH in Songs and Duets. RAY TRAYNOR in "Variety Interpretations." "Song for the Married Men"; and the American patrol.

LEONARD NELSON in "For these hard times." "Every Girl is doing her Bit." "Willie's Fantasy." "I followed her here, I followed her there."

IVY ALDOUS in "Whistling Jim" (Song and Dance). RED HEAD WILSON in "An Acrobatic Monologue."

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MISS NELLIE BLACK.

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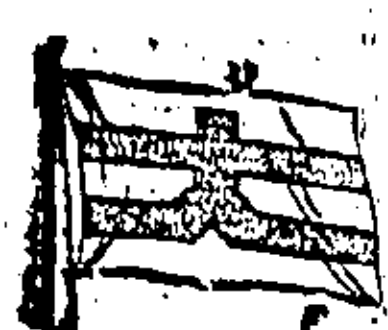
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FORMOSAN LINE. For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via
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"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 14th Oct. at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU" Monday, 15th Oct. at 9 a.m.
"SOSHU MARU" Friday, 19th Oct. at 10 a.m.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 21st Oct. at Noon.
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TIENSIN	KUANGTUNG	Oct. 14, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Oct. 16, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Oct. 18, at Noon.

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TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI, CHIPSING, SUNDAY, Oct. 14, Daylight.
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